BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER :—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM :—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

" Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. **BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1840.** **3,195.**

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVER-LAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis.*—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

Agent in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS' Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Augu t 7, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, Augu t 7, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications.

Bombay Gazette Office, 7th August 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles..............	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.........	,,	1
Bills of Exchancge, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bounds.............	,,	8
Bills of Lading..............	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each......	,,	8

Bombay, 7th August 1849.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a Sporting Magazine. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a Bombay Sporting Magazine will appear in October, and be repeated Quarterly. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF HUNSRAZ HURRIDASS DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons indebted to, or having any claim upon, the Estate of HUNSRAZ HURRIDASS, late of Bombay Hindoo Merchant deceased, are requested forthwith to send the amount and full particulars thereof to us the undersigned, at our office in *Rampart Row* within the Fort Walls of Bombay, in order that proper acquittances for the former may be prepared, and that the property of the latter may be examined and considered ; and in default thereof all claimants will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit of the said estate. Any person giving to us any information, so as to discover any at present unknown property belonging to the said estate, will be liberally rewarded by the Surviving Rxecutor.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
Solicitors to Ramdass Hurridass, the Surviving Executor.

મરનાર•હંનસરાજ•હરીદાસનાં•છેલાં•વીલ
અથવા•વશીઅત•નાંમાંની•બાબતમાં*

ખબર•હીઆંથી•આપીઇ•કે•શ્રી•મુંબઇ•ના•વાલા•મરનાર•હીનદુ•વેપારી•હંશરાજ•હરીદાસને•જેકોઇ•ધણી•દેવા•કોઇ•અથવા•તેહની•ઉપર•જેકાઇનું•લેહણું•કોઇ•તેઓંઆને•જાહેર•થાઇ•કે•જેઓંઆને•દેવું•કોઇ•તેઓંઆઇ•પોતાનાં•દેવાંની•રકંમ•શ્રી•મુંબઇના•કોટમાં•કોટકોટ•હમો•હેઠલ•સહી•કરનારાઓની•આફીશમાં•મોકલાવી•દેવી•કે•તેથીકરીને•ઘટતી•રીતેની•ફારગતી•તઇઆર•કરેઆમાં•આવે•અને•જેઓંનું•લેહણું•કોઇ•તેઓંઆઇ•તેવીશેની•શઘલી•વીગતવાર•લખી•મોકલવી•કે•તેથીકરીને•તેહનાં•વાજબીપણાં•વીશે•તપાશ•તથા•વીચાર•કરેઆમાં•આવે*જો•ફરી•તેથી•કરશે•નહીતો•ઉપલા•મરનારની•અશકેઆમતનાં•લાભમાંથી•તેવા•ધણીનાં•દાવા•રદબાતલ•થાશે•ઉપલા•મરનારની•કશી•અશકેઆમત•કે•જેવીશે•હાલ•ખબર•નહી•કોઇ•તેકદાપી•કોઇ•ધણી•હમોને•દેખડાવી•આપશે•અથવા•તેવીશે•ખબર•આપશે•તો•તે•ધણીને•મરનારનાં•વશીઅત•નાંમાંનો•હઇઆત•વકીલ•સારું•ઇનાંમ•આપશે*

પાટચ•તથા•બેનબરીડજ*

વશીઅતનાંમાંનાં•હઇઆત•વકીલ•રાંમ
દાસ•હરીદાસનાં•વકીલો*

EXTENSIVE SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

ON Saturday the 15th Instant, (*altered from Wednesday the 12th being Cocoanut day,*) Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit for Public Sale, at their Rooms, commencing at 11 A. M. a great variety of valuable Piece Goods, but very little damaged ; they consist of Grey Long Cloths, Madapollams, Domestics. Also a quantity of Cotton Twist of different Nos. and a variety of other property, of which particulars will appear in future advertisements.

Nesbit Lane, 7th August 1840.

TO-MORROW Saturday, the 8th Instant, Messrs ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will Sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P. M. Sundry Articles remaining unsold from the wrecks of the Ships "*Lord Castlereagh*" and *William Bentinck,*" consisting of Spars, Masts, Yards, and Sundry other Articles. At one o'clock on the same day will be sold in a Godown under the Chamber of Commerce 150 Sheets of Spelter, Bars of Iron, Nails, Blocks, Shot &c. &c.

THE undersigned have from this date commenced business at Bushire, as Merchants and General Agents, under the style and firm of CONSTANTINE AND Co.

S. A. CONSTANTINE.
C. A. CONSTANTINE.
BUSHIRE, *1st July* 1840.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1840.

No. 488 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to place the department of public works in Scinde, under the control of the Superintending Engineer of the Northern Provinces, through whom the Officers in charge of the Engineer Department in that Province, will communicate to, and receive their instructions from the Military Board.

No. 489 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having resolved that the practice of publishing in the Government Gazette, translations in the native languages, of the statements of unclaimed sums deposited in the General Treasury, as well as of those belonging to deceased Sepoys and Lascars, shall be discontinued, Officers in command of Regiments are required to cause to be communicated to the Men under their command, any information which may appear in the Government Gazette of deposits in which they may be interested, in the same mode in which the General Orders of Government, and of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, are now made known to them.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1840.

No. 490 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in re-publishing to the Army of this Presidency, the following General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, dated the 22nd of April last.

FORT WILLIAM,
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, 22ND APRIL, 1840.
GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL,

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has the satisfaction to publish to the Army the following Resolutions of the Hon'ble Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with letters from the Right Hon'ble the Speakers of both Houses transmitting the said Resolutions :

House of Lords, March 4, 1840.

MY LORD—I have the honor, in obedience to the Commands of the House of Lords, of transmitting to your Lordship the enclosed Resolutions of the House, and have to request, that your Lordship will cause them to be communicated to the several Officers referred to therein.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's
Most obedient humble Servant.
COTTENHAM.

The Right Hon'ble The EARL OF AUCKLAND, G. C,

Die Martis, 4o *February,* 1840.
Die Veneris 21o *February,* 1840

RESOLVED, Nemine Dissentiente, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, That the Thanks of this House be given to the Right Honorable George Earl of Auckland, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of the British Possessions in the East Indies, for the Judgment and Ability with which the Resources of the British Empire in the India have been recently applied, under his Direction, in Military Operations to the Westward of the Indus.

RESOLVED, Nemine Dissentiente, That the Thanks of this House be to Lieutenant General Lord Keane, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, for his meritorious conduct in the Command of the Forces employed to the Westward of the Indus ; and more particularly for the Energy and Promptitude with which he planned and directed the Assault of the City and Fortress of Ghuznee, the success of which brilliant Achievement highly contributed to the Honor of the British Army, and to the rapid accomplishment of the Enterprize in which they were engaged.

RESOLVED, Nemine Dissentiente, That the Thanks of this House be given to Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath ; Major General Edward H. Simpson, Major General William Nott, and to the several Officers of the Army, both Europepean and Native, for their good conduct and gallant exertionsduring the late Operations to the Westward of theIndus.

RESOLVED, Nemine Dissentiente, That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the Discipline and patient perseverance displayed by the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers, both European and Native, during a long and painful march through an untried Country ; and doth also highly approve and acknowledge their undaunted Courage at the Assault and Capture of Ghuznee and Khelat.

RESOLVED Nemine Dissentiente, That this Resolution be signified to them by the Commanders of the several Corps.

Ordered, that the said Resolutions be transmitted by The Lord Chancellor to The Governor General of India, and that His Lordship be requested to communicate the same to the several Officers referred to therein.

JOHN WILLIAM BIRCH,
Deputy Cler. Parliamentor.

House of Commons, March 2, 1840.

MY LORD.—In obedience to the Order of the House of Commons, I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship the enclosed Resolutions, and to request that your Lordship will communicate them to the several Officers named therein.

The vast Empire confided to your Lordship's administration is itself a glorious monument of the wise policy of your predecessors, and of the truimphs of some of the greatest Commanders which this Country has produced. The security of that Empire has been maintained by the successful accomplishment of the Measures which your Lordship has devised, and the renown of the British Army has been extended to the most remote Regions of Asia, by enterprises as bold in their conception as they were brilliant in their execution, and by the courage at once active and enduring displayed by the Troops engaged in this long and arduous Campaign.

The thanks and approbation unanimously voted by this House will shew to your Lordship, and to those upon whom they are bestowed that these achievements and services are fully and gratefully appreciated by your country.

I trust that in making this communication to your Lordship, I may be permitted to assure your Lordship of the high gratification which I fell in the performance of the duty which this House has imposed on the present occasion. I have the honor to be,

My Lord,
Your Lordship's Obedient Servant,
CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, Speaker.
THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF AUCKLAND,
G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

Jovis, 6th die February, 1840.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente,*

That the thanks of this House be given to the Right Honourable George, Earl of Auckland, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of the British Possessions in the East Indies, for the judgement and ability with which the resources of the British Empire in India have been recently applied, under this direction, in aid of the Military operations to the Westward of the Indus.

J. H. LEY, *Cl. Dom. Com.*

Jovis, 6th die February, 1840.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente,*

That the thanks of this House be given to Major General Lord Keane, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; for his meritorious conduct in the command of the Forces employed to the Westward of the Indus; and more particularly for the energy and promptitude with which he planned and directed the assault of the City and Fortress of Ghuznee, the success of which brilliant achievement, by the blessing of God, highly contributed to the honor of the British Army, and to the rapid accomplishment of the enterprise in which they were engaged.

J. H. LEY, *Cl. Dom. Com.*

Martis, 18th die February, 1840.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente,*

That the thanks of this House be given to Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; Major General Sir Thomas Willshire, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; Major General Edward Henry Simpson ; Major General William Nott ; and to the several Officers of the Army, both European and Native, for their good conduct and gallant exertions during the late operations to the Westward of the Indus.

J. H. LEY, *Cl. Dom. Com.*

Jovis, 27th die February, 1840.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente,*

That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the discipline and patient perseverance displayed by the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers, both European and Native, during a long and painful march through an untried Country, and doth also highly approve and acknowledge their undaunted courage at the assault and capture of Ghuznee and Khelat.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente,*

That this Resolution be signified to them by the Commanders of the several Corps.

J. H. LEY, *Cl. Dom. Com.*

Martis, 18th die February, 1840.

ORDERED,

That the said Resolution be transmitted by Mr. Speaker to the Governor General of India, and that his Lordship be requested to communicate the same to the Officers referred therein.

J. H. LEY, *Cl. Dom. Com.*

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council directs, that copies of these Orders be transmitted to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, and to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay, to be published to the Armies of those Prisidencies respectively.

Major Genl. Sir W. Cotton, K. C. B.
Major Genl. Sir T. Willshire, K. C. B.
Major Genl. Sir Joseph Thackwell, K. C. B.
Major Genl. E. H. Simpson.
Major Genl. W. Nott.

His Lordship in Council also directs, that the separate copies of the printed Resolutions of the thanks of the Houses of Lords and Commons be sent to the several Officers named in the Margin, for whose information they are specially intended.

His Lordship in Council further directs, that these Orders be publicly read at the several Stations of the Armies of the several Presidencies, and that the European Officers of the Native Corps do cause thesame to be duly explained to the Native Officers and Troops.

By Command of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

T. H. MADDOCK, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Bombay Castle, 1st August 1840.

No. 491 of 1840.—The following appointments are made :—

Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Lye, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant to that Regiment, vice Lavie proceeded to Europe.

Ensign T. E. Stone, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindostanee to that Regiment, vice Shepheard promoted. Date of appointment, 18th July 1840.

No. 492 of 1840.—Mahomed Khan, a Ward and Dispensary Servant in the Civil and Insane Hospital at Ahmedabad, is promoted to the rank of 2d Hospital of the Coolie Police Corps.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 5th.—Lieut. and Qr. Mr. J. W. Renny, 19th Regt. N. I., from Tannah.

DEPARTURES.—None.

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1840.

Mr. A. St. J. Richardson, acting third assistant to the principal collector of Surat, and attached to the sub-collectorate of Broach, is allowed leave for one month, to proceed to Surat and Domus, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1840.

Mr. J. H. Jackson, collector of Tanna, is allowed an extension, for six months, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 27th February 1839.

Bombay Castle, 5th August 1840.

Mr. Hart, 3rd assistant to the collector of Poona, is placed in permanent charge of the Bheemthurree and Indapoor Talooks.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, acting first assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is placed in permanent charge of the Surbhon, Kurrode, Walor, and Boharee districts, and the Kusbas of Bardolee and Motah.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st August 1840.

S. Marriott Esquire, puisne judge of the suddur dewanee and suddur foujdaree adawlut, is allowed an extension, for ten days, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 13th ultimo, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 5th August 1840.

The judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have been pleased to issue a sunnud, bearing date the 15th ultimo, Azum Gopeenath Rughonathjee, appointing him to act as Moonsiff at Sholapoor, in the zillah of Poona.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th August 1840.

W. Leggett Esquire, civil surgeon at Tannah, received medical charge of the Konkan subsidiary Jails from assistant surgeon Sullivan, on the 8th June last.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

THE WEATHER.

RUTNAGHERIE.—During the whole of the week ending the 30th of last month, the rain was constant and plentiful in every part of this Collectorate, and every description of agricultural operation was proceeding favorably.

TANNAH.—The Acting Collector of this Zillah in a report for the week ending the 17th Ultimo states that he is happy in being enabled to continue to speak favorably of the state of the monsoon and the progress of cultivation.

SURAT.—The report from this Zillah, is brought up to the 20th of last month, and mentions that during the week preceding that date there had been a considerable fall of rain in all the Purgunnahs, excepting Oolpar, Walor and Khurode, when only a few showers had fallen, and Surbhon in which a want of rain was beginning to be experienced everywhere, however, the Crops were said to be in a flourishing condition.

KAIRA.—There were occasional falls of rain throughout the Collectorate between the 15th and 20th of last Month, and on the 19th it was heavy and lasted for two or three hours without intermission, quite sufficient for the common Crops such as the Kodra, Bazree, Bowta, &c. but the rice it was stated required more moisture.—The fall of rain during the week reported on was 2 inches and 44 Cents and cultivation had extended to 4,37,227 beegas.

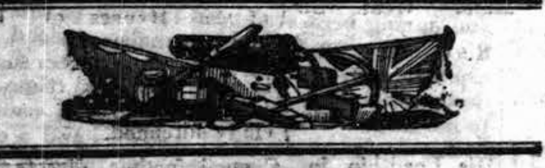
AHMEDABAD.—The Collector of this division of Guzerat reported on the 23d of last month, that there had been a favorable fall of rain throughout his districts, and that the prospects of the season were most favorable.

CANDEISH.—There were occasional showers in this Province during the week ending the 17th of last month, and the Collector states that the accounts from all quarters were favorable up to that date, sowing was carried on with activity, and the seed already sown, was coming on well.

NUGGUR.—In this Collectorate the rain fell in sufficient quantity during the second week of last month, and agricultural operations were going on under the most favorable circumstances in every part of the Zillah.

POONA.—The fall was abundant in the districts of this Collectorate generally between the 17th and 23d of last month, and in six Villages of the Havailee Purgunnah it was so heavy as to injure the Joovary Crops in a light degree; on the whole the state of things here would appear to be extremely favorable.

SHOLAPOOR.—There was a cessation of rain in a few of the Talookas of this Zillah between the 9th and 15th of last month, and in those places cultivation had received a temporary interruption, in the other parts of the Collectorate sowing was in progress with more or less activity, according to the fall of rain, which in some places was abundant, and in others more moderate.



Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that a Steamer appointed to convey the Mail of September next to the Red Sea. will be despatched on Friday the 28th of August.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 15th July 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—August 6th, Barque Essavie, Nacodah, from Mocha 22nd July.

SAILED.—August 4th, Ship Earl of Durham, R. Tindall, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. do. Ship Euphrates, W. Buckham, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. do. Ship Futtay Rahimon, Shaboo bin Tyeb, Nacodah, to Calcutta.

Do. 6th, Barque British King, W. Paton, Master, to Cork.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Victoria
SCHOONERS.	Berenice.
Shannon and Mahi.	Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth.
CUTTERS.	
Margaret and Nurbudda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Mahamudy.	Thetis,
Adele.	Monarch,
Sir John Herschel.	Colchester,
Julia,	Majestic,
Crown,	Lord Auckland,
Queen Victoria,	Calcutta,
Hindoostan,	Carnatic,
Wilson,	John,
Ann,	Westmoreland,
	Cumbrian.

COUNTRY.

Benares,	Sir Wm. Wallace,
Fort William.	Castle Huntly,
Cauderbux.	Drongan,
Doulut Savoy,	Fazel Currim,
Lady Grant.	Soobrow,
Pittamber Savoy.	Colonel Newal.
Earl of Clare.	Aliet Rahiman.
Helen.	Caledonia,
Caroline,	John Wm. Dare,
Charles Forbes,	Essavie
PORTUGUESE.	FRENCH.
Brig Simplicia.	Barque Naverino.
DUTCH.	
Barque Hannah.	

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer ...	Spt. I. Navy	Suez.. ..	28th Aug.
The Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seafortd...... ..	Frith...... ..	Colombo..	uncertain.
Queen Victoria.	J. Jeejeebhoy..	London ..	
Lord Auckland.	Dirom, Carter and Co.. ..	Do.. ..	5th Sept.
Cumbrian......	Foster and Co	London ..	30th Aug.
Monarch.... ..	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	dispatch
Calcutta.... ..	Dirom Carter & Co	Liverpool	dispatch
Colchester.. ..	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Do.. ..	dispatch
Wilson....	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde.. ..	dispatch
Ann......	Dirom Carter & Co.... .. .	Do.. ..	dispatch
Hindoostan.. ..	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Singapoor.	immediate.
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies & co.	ditro..	
Fort William...	J. Jeejeebhoy,	China.. ..	
Earl of Clare	K Mottichund	Do.. ..	
John......	W Nicol & Co	Do . ..	
John W. Dare.	Aga M. Rahim	Do.. ..	
Helen	E. Eduljee Paruck..... ..	Calcutta ..	dispatch
Drongan..	T. Jefferies & co	Do.. ..	uncertain
Hannah	Ditto....	Do.. ..	dispatch
La Navarino ..	Ditto.... ..	Do.. ..	
Caroline..	Aga M Rahim.	Persian G	
Majestic.... ...	G. S. King Esq		
Columbo......	Dirom Carter and Co ..		
Westmoreland.	W. Nicol & Co.		
Sir J. Herschel.	....		

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.—At Bombay, on the morning of the 5th August 1840, Mrs. M. Willard, of a Son.

DEATH.—At Bombay, Church Lane, on the 5th August 1840, Anne Catharine, the beloved wife of Mr. H. W. Sizeland, aged 19 years and 10 months, leaving numerous friends and Relations to lament her loss.

Time of High Water.

AUGUST 1840.	MORN. H	MORN. M	AFT. H	AFT. M
7th Friday..............................	5	25	6	5
8th Saturday...........................	6	43	7	27
9th Sunday.......................... ..	8	11	8	48

Latest advices Received.

From *London*........................	4TH	JUNE.
" *Paris*........................	6TH	Do.

Diary of the Week.

Aug. 7—Friday.—His Majesty Shah Sooja Ool Moolk entered into Cabool with the assistance of the British Forces, 1839.—Name of Jesus.
8—Saturday.—Storm of the Pettah of Ahmednuggur, 1806.—Batavia taken 1811.
9—Sunday.—8th Sunday after Trinity.
10—Monday.—St. Lawrence.
11—Tuesday.
12—Wednesday.
13—Thursday.—Queen Adelaid born, 1792.—Full Moon Pitt's India Bill passed 1784.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 1ST AUGUST 1840.

		Buy	Sell
4 per Cent—1835 | 36.	at	99-8	98-8
4 per Cent—1832 | 33.	at	104-8	104-12

CORRESPONDENCE.

CALCUTTA UNION BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—To those who look calmly on, the Meeting called at the Union Bank of Calcutta furnishes instruction.—A worthy Magistrate Mr. O'Hanlon gets up at the Meeting to ask the Directors regarding a fraud, that consisted in the Accountant, successfully and for some time practising a large fraud upon the Bank.—The Secretary answers—it was before his time.—Mr. O'Hanlon requires information.—The Secretary observes that *if* the Directors require that he should render an account—he would do so.—Some conversation takes place, and then Mr. Clarke a Director, observed, that there was a fraud most extensively carried on was true, *it was looked into*; but had they called a Meeting of the Proprietors, and SENT THE MATTER UP TO THE POLICE, the BANK WOULD HAVE SUFFERED—THEREFORE!! *the only alternative* left was to take security; and property for that purpose has been assigned, and it *was thought necessary that a strict silence should be observed!!*

The Meeting thought with Mr. Clarke, but what thinks Mr. O'Hanlon next day, let me give his letter.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

SIR,—"In your report of the proceedings of the Meeting of the Proprietors of the Union Bank on Saturday last, I am made the seconder of Mr. Grant's vote of thanks to the out-going Directors—this is too ridiculous! I could not with any consistency, second a vote of thanks to Directors, I had just accused of an unjustifiable concealment INVOLVING SOMETHING LIKE A COMPROMISE OF A FELONY. It seems to me not a little mischievous that our officials should be taught to think that frauds even if detected might be compromised by a re-imbursement of the amount or a moiety of it—I did not seek any information for myself, I have long known all the particulars of the affair, but I thought that every Shareholder had as good a right to be equally informed on the subject."

So thinks the worthy Magistrate O'Hanlon, and so do we.—It is rather rich that a public body should compromise a crime.—O'Hanlon distinctly points at the compromising a *Felony*, but this is impossible—for Mr. Clarke being a Director and Standing Counsel to the East India Company, and being likewise Criminal Prosecutor to the Government, could never allow such turpitude to pass over without retribution.

VERAX.

BOMBAY BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I was much pleased with the prosperous state of our new Bank, in which from the minute of proceedings lately published in your paper, it would appear to be.—But, may I ask one simple question,—and that is,—whether the Secretary and Accountant had or had not any thing to do with this prosperity? And if so, whether they should or should not have shared in the thanks which were so profusely showered down upon the "head and heart" of the chairman.—Surely, surely, *one motion* was forgotten.

Your's,
TOTALLY DISINTERESTED.

5th August.

THE TRIAL OF MADRAS OFFICERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Having read in your excellent paper in June, a letter signed "Crites," on the subject of a Madras Officer being tried under the Warrant of the Commander in Chief of Bombay, and pronouncing the same to be unauthorized by Law, I have been anxiously expecting that some able pen would take up the subject in the *Madras* papers. I do not feel myself competent to undertake the task, more particularly whilst "the dog-star rages" at this awful Station; but I trust that this may be taken as a hint.

I suppose the order of the day must be
"Pro se quisque, Viri!" "tu cave ne titubes."
At any rate, it behoves us, Madrassees, to keep our weather eyes up,
—"Jam proximus ardet Ucalegon—"
and who may not be the next victim.

Let me express my humble opinion with "Crites," and *Mr. Shakespere*, that

"It must not be; there is no pow'r in *India*
"Can alter a decree *of Parliament*;
"'Twill be recorded as a precedent,
"And many an error, by the same example,
"Will into the "*Army*" it cannot be."

I am, Dear Mr. Editor,
Your most Obedt. Servt.
A MADRAS OFFICER.

Bellary, July 27th 1840.

THEATRE.

"I come not, friends, to steal away your Hearts;
"I am no *Logician*, as "*S.*" is:
"But as you know me all, a plain blunt man,
"That love *the Stage*; and that they know full well
"That give me leave to speak of it.
* * * * * * * * * "I only speak right on;
"I tell you that which you yourselves do know;
"Shew you poor "*S.'s*" *errors*,—poor poor *empty* "*arguments*"!

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Doubtless, from any non-appearance in your journal in reply to "S.'s" communications since my last, he may have imagined himself as having gained a complete *viceroy* (as the Purvoes term it) over me, in regard to the propriety of having a Theatre in Bombay. If so, permit me, please, in these lines to undeceive him. I am not quite so easily forced to acknowledge the correctness or stability of arguments such as his, and to which my conscience directly opposes me and believe me I should have met, with equal firmness, the frivolous objections to Theatricals urged by "S." in his letters before, had I not been by emergent business prevented from so doing. Having now a few minutes leisure, I resume my position, and trust that, altho' my sentiments are not so nicely expressed as "S." would perhaps express them, they will suffice to shew his impossibility to *prove*, by argument and example, that Plays if countenanced here would necessarily be productive of bad,—that a Theatre here, if conducted on *good* and *sound* principles, would form a "*Haunt of sin*," and further to shew the origin of "*ax my eye*," and *Bobs and butter milk*."

From an ineffectual and paltry effort to prove these points, I noticed "S." in a few of his letters struggling for the success of his argument in "*Turkey*,"—in a "*London Fog*,"—amongst the "*chaste dames of Play-loving England*"—amongst "*Monkey Dancers*," and "*lascivious warblings of wandering minstrels from Hindoostaun*"!!! Most assuredly a writer and Logician of *his* die, might I think, have made attempt equally successful without having recourse to "Fogs" and "Monkies," and thus have avoided an appearance of being inclined to wave the original subject of discussion. Do his admissions, I would ask him, that "*the state of morality is higher in England where* "*Theatres abound, than in Turkey where there are* "*none*," and his preference to the "lascivious *warblings of wandering minstrels from Hindoostaun*," before the beautiful productions of our greatest writers, in any way tend to establish the accuracy of his opinion that all Plays are *profane*?—Or do they furnish just grounds for assuming that, because there exist a few Plays by inferior authors, tainted with obscenity (which, be it remembered I never denied), that *these very* Plays would be personified on the Stage in Bombay; or that the "*real character of Stage performances*" which might be here encouraged, would of necessity be of a nature that would "*strike at the root of female virtue*"?—He might as well attempt with equal ardour to convict the whole community of encouraging and advocating exhibitions to transform our gentle, our chaste Nymphs, into beings of impurity and worthlessness,—to pollute and destroy all good morals and to encourage all manner of vices to which humanity is prone!!!!—But *is* this really the object for which Bombay is now petitioning Government? None but irrational beings could think so. "*Honi soit qui maly pense*"!

When "S" in his quotation tells his readers that,

"The Theatre was, from the first,
"The favorite Haunt of Sin."

does he allude to the audience or to the amateurs?—Whichever body of people it may be, I would ask him to say candidly whether, by indulging in "*stage performances*" while there was a Theatre in Bombay either the audience or the amateurs were there, or *are now*, any the worse for it; and to point out and name an individual whose morals have been corrupted by them, or a Lady at the root of whose virtues those "*performances*" have struck. Until he *perfectly* satisfies me on this point, I shall never think our little Theatre was productive of harm, and shall *ever* advocate Theatricals on similar principles. Perhaps he is hardened in his present notions of Plays, by ludicrously considering it an indispensable requisite to curse and swear, and characterize indecent pieces, in order to amuse an audience! The idea itself is preposterous.

Altho' the expressions "*ax my eye*" and "*Bobs and butter milk*" have waken'd "S.'s" curiosity to ascertain their derivation, I rest perfectly assured they can be construed into no ill-meaning;—neither were they, for one moment, intended by me to convey such. Pitying "S.'s" ignorance, I inform him of their being quotations from neither of the authors he mentions; and in doing so, have only to express my sincere regret that he never read their works to have perceived at once, without being under an obligation to me for enlightening him on the matter, that they were not borrowed from either Milton or Johnson, or Addision. I have also to express my great surprise that a man of his impressions should have allowed his facultios so easily to mistake "*ax my eye*" for an expression somewhat similar in form, altho' of a totally different and gross meaning,—an expression *I* never think of.—By the bye, has "*ax my eye*" or "*Bobs and butter milk*" any thing to do with the subject upon which he originally entered the arena of discussion? I think not. The fact is, "S." is convinced of his utter incapability to prove what he asserts, and he therefore, to fill up his letters, snatches at every expression that comes before him.

In conclusion Mr. Editor, I consider it almost a waste of time to continue longer in the field against such a caviller at trifles as "S." evinces himself to be, or to take up arguments so unsusceptible of proof, and which have only to be perused to enforce a conviction of their general inutility and absurdity. I shall therefore, for the present vanish; confiding in the hope, as does all Bombay, that our worthy Sir James will give the subject of the, to be forwarded Petition, *every* liberal consideration, as he must be fully aware of the actual requisition of a Theatre here, where society is so dull and inanimate.

Your humble servant,
SHAKESPEAR'S GHOST.

Wednesday, 5th August 1840.

POETRY

THE OLD ABBEY BELL.

Full many a spell hath the old Abbey bell
In the tones of its iron tongue,
And many a day has passed fleeting away
Since it first in the belfry hung:
In the ages of old, when it sounded, it told
The hours of the Monkish prayer,
And it sounded a knell for the martyrs who fell
In the faith of their fathers there.
Then sing ding dong, what can tell
So wond'rous a tale as the old Abbey bell?
Though cent'ries have past since the metal was cast
It high in the old tow'r swings,
It has sounded for clay that unknown pass'd away,
And tolled for the death of Kings;
Of the strangers who've fled from Kings that are dead.
There is now but a name to tell—
For time levels all 'neath its funeral pall
When his voice is—a passing bell!
Then sing ding dong, what can tell
So rueful a tale as the old Abbey bell?
But the old Abbey Bell, though it sounded to tell
Of forms that have passed away,
Its tones have rung out 'mid the song and the shout
Of many a festal day;
But e'en then, for the brave who filled victory's grave
Oh! sadly its deep tones fell;
For, though mirth was around, still the fatherless found
That its voice was—a funeral knell!
Then sing ding dong, &c.

J. E. CARPENTER.

"*Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.*"

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, August 7, 1840.

ARRIVED August 6, Barque *Essavie*, from Mocha 22nd July.—Passengers 175 Natives.

THE Ship *Drongan* is we believe chartered by Government, at 4,000 Rupees a Mouth to proceed to Aden, she is reported to be in orders to sail on Sunday next. Transports for pieces of Artillery weighing 2½ Tons each also are said to be required for Kurrachee. All these preparations denote "Grim visaged War."

WE have to announce to those interested in Theatricals, that the Petition has received 350 Signatures and that it is intended to be forwarded to its destination on the 15th Instant. Should any gentlemen at out stations wish to concur in its prayer, by communicating to the Editor of this Paper their names will be affixed.

WE beg to remind our Sporting Friends that we have undertaken to cater for their amusement by getting up a Magazine dedicated to their favorite penchant in October next. Now we would just delicately venture to hint to those who are able, and we doubt not are willing to respond to the call for assist-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ance, that though we have the *animus*, still the Esplanade of Bombay is not the best Quail ground in the world, nor the woods of Girgaum a likely place for a find either of a mighty Boar or grizly Tiger. We sincerely trust our many Sporting Friends will back us in the push for the Spear, the Tusk, or the Brush, and though S. Y. S. is alas now numbered with those we regret, and *Nimrod* has gone to refresh his Sporting recollections in his Native Land, that our first number will shew that the old spirit remains, and that Bombay still boasts of the true bred old Sportsmen who maintained a character for ardor in the chase, which has been chronicled in many ballads, and related in many a well told tale.

By Letters which we have received from Kurachee of the 17th, and Llehree 11th July, we obtain the following news. "Two Companies of H. M. 40th Regiment marched from Kurrachee for Sukker on the 16th, under the command of Captain Stopford, with Lieut. Tyler, and Ensign McAndrew. Three Companies under Captain Boscawen are to follow, as soon as Boats can be procured for them at Tatta. The Political Agent had made a requisition for the whole Corps, but the Brigadier refused compliance, as it would have left Kurrachee entirely unprotected. The whole country is up in arms against us "Moostang is in the hands of Nuseer Khan (the late Mehrab Khan's son) Khelat, it was confidently reported, had also fallen at the date of our correspondent's letter. Dadur was expected to be attacked, and it was garrisoned only by 200 Sepoys with 2 Guns, and half of the men in Hospital. Not a man could be sent to re-inforce the post. The fruits of the campaign of last year have all been lost and the whole work has to be done over again." We sincerely trust the junction of the Kurrachee forces will enable Brigadier Stevenson to take the field at *once*. Successes will embolden the Beloochees to such a pitch that there is no saying when the evil will end. We are only astonished that a requisition is not made to Ferozepoor for Troops. Surely the very fact of a force being in motion from that quarter would create a diversion and overawe the frontier Tribes. We do hope that the necessity of an immediate augmentation of the Bombay Army will now press itself on the convictions of the Authorities. Four Regiments are in orders to *relieve* those in Scinde and that they require to be so, the Medical returns sufficiently show. But how in the present state of affairs can such a consummation be hoped for. If our accounts be not exaggerated 8 efficient Regiments will not suffice for the settlement of Scinde, and if so, whence are Troops to be procured to fill up the vacancies at Deesa, Sattarah, Poonah, and Bombay—Temporary expedients will not answer. The whole system of getting up local Corps in Scinde appears to have been a cruel failure, while the probability is that the same money which Bolan Rangers and Irregular Horse &c. &c. have cost the Government, would have raised and equipped an efficient Regiment. We have fairly advanced to the Northward, and it is too late to look back or call out at expenditure. Time will soon shew the expediency of our past measures, and whether the installation of Shah Soojah upon a throne which must always be supported by British Bayonets was an emanation of Wisdom or not. But the Scinde affair admits of no doubt, we have left the road to Affghanistan in the hands of hollow and treacherous friends, who on the first appearance of weakness have burst forth in their true colours as our bitter and implacable enemies. A severe struggle will alone regain for us the valuable opportunities we so foolishly gave up, and though there can be no doubt of the result, it is vexing to think that blood and Treasure should have been lavished in vain, and at the very time that the Parliament of Great Britain are thanking the Heroes of Khelat for their glorious achievement to see it (as far as its utility has gone in subduing the country) left "to point a moral or adorn a Tale."

Since writing the above we have received the following from a Correspondent, all we can say is with Hamlet,

"Look here upon the picture and on this"

"Letter from Lower Sinde of the 18th Ult. describe it as perfectly tranquil under the vigilant superintendence of Major Outram," and no apprehensions entertained of any disturbance there. The Iron Steam Boats, on the Indus are said to "answer admirably," part of H. M. 40th Regiment were to go up in two of them, and "it was supposed would most likely reach Sukkur in nine days from Tatta." The average voyage by country boats, tracking against the stream, at this season of the year, before the subsidence of the inundation, would be two months.

The reports from Quetta dated 30th June were very satisfactory: the insurgent Beloochee tribes were evidently incapable of any well concerted or courageous efforts, to be apprehended by disciplined troops, unless they allowed themselves to be surprized. They were collecting in the neighbourhood of Moostong and had proclaimed the son of the late Mehraub Khan their chief, but are not described as in any great force, or as likely to make head, or hold together, when a force appears to suppress them. Nothing of this would have occurred had the distinguished General and the gallant Brigade which stormed Khelaut, remained there, as they ought to have done, to prevent the reaction of Mehraub Khan's party, and the last struggle of their despair.

The people who attacked Captain Bean's Camp at Quetta at 3 A.M. of the 24th June, are represented as a very fine athletic, large bodied race of men, and not apparently natives of the adjacent country. On the assault they moved with tolerable steadiness and quietness to within half a mile of the camp, and then set up the most unearthly yells and screams, as if our people were to be scared out of their wits, and driven away like birds from a corn-field! A few rounds of grape, from a single gun, silenced them, and they soon lost courage, and this, which is probably their first taste of British resistance, seems to have completely cured them of their wish to attack! and yet in the memorable night of the 24th there were only 220 fighting men, and these even, were merely recruits, a detachment of one of Shah Soojah's new raised Regiment; and only five Europeans present, including Captain Bean,—the Doctor; and the Sergeant Major, we regret not having it in our power to give the names of the gallant officers whose heroism and coolness on this trying occasion, produced so glorious a result under such important circumstances. All our letters from Sinde pay the highest tribute to the character of Bean as a soldier, and his abilities, and zeal, as a Political Agent; his official report of these interesting proceedings must be anxiously looked for.

Reports state that the enemy left 30 dead on the ground, and that 60 men have been since found at a distance, and upwards of 100 wounded—this in the dark, and by a party of recruits, is not a bad bag!

There was a report that Major Rawlinson was to succeed Major Leech as Political Agent at Kandahar; General Nott's Brigade was still out in the Giljee country, which continues to be in a disturbed state and will remain so till a stronger force occupies it.

Opinion of the Indian Journals

France has sent a Frigate, and America is about to send a Squadron, to China, for the purpose of watching our movements. So says the news we publish in another portion of our paper. The evident purpose of this is to protect the interests of the two nations from such contingencies as may possibly arise, during the course of the war. The ports of China will be blockaded; nor is it at all unlikely that, out of this, some circumstance, productive of schism, may arise. At any rate, we must infer such to be the opinion of the American Government, when it arms itself for an occasion wherein, (having a Consul on the spot,) it still does not deem its interests can be secure, without the presence of a protecting fleet. Will the rupture with China introduce other interruptions of amity? We confess that we think the Americans do view, with extreme jealousy, every political proceeding on the part of Britain, which has the remotest connection with herself; nor would our wonder be excited if, out of these hostilities with the Celestials, some unfortunate question of blockade were to produce a collision between the vessels of the two Western Powers. At the same time, it is not very apparent what France is to gain by the dispatch of her single vessel; which is insufficient to protect her rights, if ever called into question, and betokens folly, if meant as open avowal that the blockading of French ships will be resisted. It was lately understood that the Americans had some little to complain of the Chinese, as well as ourselves. May it not be, that the American armament has rather this in view, than the idea of preparing for an encounter with us? We would fain hope so: though, as we have said, the jealousy with which, we suspect, the Government of that country beholds our actions, and the notice, positively set forth, that the avowed object is to watch our movements, incline us to opine, that the dispatch of a Squadron is purely decided on in expectation of an ensuing breeze. The amount of the force, however will pretty clearly indicate the intention. Our situation is rendered somewhat critical by these changes in its aspect: for not only shall we have to prosecute the immediate business in hand, but to guard, with no ordinary care against the hazard of disruption with America, whose enmity at the moment, would enspire greater confidence in the Chinese. Admiral Elliot will have both a delicate and a difficult part to play, should this event occur—or indeed, whether it occurs or not—since every step must be managed with such nicety, as to avoid giving umbrage if possible. Our object is to humiliate *China*. In effecting this, no British Admiral will truckle to the forces of any other Government; and hence the difficulty we foresee. Yet it is clearly against our interest that any collision should take place; and the Admiral will deserve our highest praise if he can contrive to manage his immediate point, without running foul of the star-emblazoned flag. Both France and America, however, are late in their operations; for much of what is to be done, will be done before their respective ships can reach the scene. Were it not so positively asserted, we should almost doubt the resolution. What is allowed, and what is denied on such an occasion, together with the defined rights of neutral vessels, are so well ascertained, that we cannot but think the dispatch of a fleet is tantamount to *seeking* a difference—while there is a Consul present to act on behalf of his nation, and through whom all disputes might easily be adjusted. There is, to our understanding, a character of bravado in the fitting out of such armaments. It is as much to say, we know you will have such a force at hand, as may take instant vengeance, if you dare. Of all wars, war between England and America is, for obvious reasons the most to be deprecated, though the likeliest to happen—especially in anything connected with the established glory of the one flag, or the rising glory of the other. Ambition, and self-confidence generated by success, make the Americans doubly sensitive—nor, with respect to them, are feelings wanting to excite an anxiety on the part of our navy, again to measure strength, and decide the pretensions of the rival parties—since rivals in naval fame the last short war has indisputably made them. May our vaticinations be fallacious; but we do greatly fear that two fleets—the one of England, and the other of America—cannot safely ride together, in the China seas, pending a period of war between either of them, and that nation.—*Calcutta Courier, July* 21.

Indian Intelligence.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES

From the Delhi Gazette, July 22.

Delhi.—We are making no mistake this time in saying the rains commenced on the 17th, it was well they did, for such oppressive days as the two preceding had scarcely been known; we have now no reason to complain for

> "All day long the full distended clouds
> Indulge their general stores, and well showered earth
> Is deep enriched with vegetable life."

raising up the almost withered hopes of all classes of the native community who, but a few days ago, looked at the approaching season with alarm; and Famine and her attendent horrors are providentially driven away.

On Friday from 2 A. M. to the evening, nearly 3 inches of rain fell and on the other days with the exception of Saturday, nearly an inch and a a half. The Thermometer, which had been as high as 96 deg. fell gradually to 84 deg.

The accounts from the district are now favourable, though we shall no doubt hear of some damage from inundation by and bye.

There are some symptoms of revivification among the Amateurs of Delhi, and we do hope something will be done, whilst the temperature will allow us to enjoy ourselves.

Captain Bazeley Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the Delhi Magazine arrived on the 18th instant.

Meerut.—Plenty of rain. The "School for Scandal." was successfully acted by some gentlemen Amateurs and the Lancers, at the Theatre of the latter regiment on Wednesday last. The play, even in the hands of *regulars*, is an arduous undertaking, but was well represented in all its characters. *Sir Peter Teazle* and *Joseph* taking the lead and the screen scene was admirably performed by those concerned in it. *Lady Teazle*, a terrible undertaking for one of the masculine gender, was exceedingly well personated by the manager, and *Mrs. Candour* was rich in the ex treme; a little elongation of her *jupes* however would have been desirable. Another play comes off on the 27th.

Simla.—The Rains are mild and pleasant. The chief talk of the place is the Retiring Fund proposed by Captain Barstow and Lieutenant Thomas which seems to be highly approved of. Captain Rainey is, it is said, busily employed in taking levels, drawing plans and sections, and making estimates of the expense of forming a Lake near the Waterfall; it will doubless prove a stupendous undertaking, but will add greatly to the beauty and commercial advantages of Simla, as boats from the Sutledge and other Hill Steamers will be able to enter the Lake near Belaspore, and discharge their Cargoes close to the Bazar; the scheme does great credit to the skill of this active and scientific Officer.

(*From the Agra Ukhbar, July* 23.)

The present week has supplied no news from Affghanistan, unless it be what we learn of the immediate formation of an extensive body of local troops, amounting, as we learn, to between 6,000 and 8,000 men. Every thing is in course of preparation for raising and arming this force, and arms have already in the usual official language "been indented for."

Some movement, it is said, is contemplated on our N. W. Frontier, and the fact, that several Regts, at Delhee, Meerut, and Kurnal, have been ordered to complete themselves forthwith for Service, strengthens the rumour. Among those so ordered are the 39th and 46th and five other Corps. It is conjectured by some that we are about to engage in hostilities with the Sikhs, in consequence of their determined opposition in the face of absolute necessity, and their own treaties, to allow of our having an open communication with Affghanistan through their Territories. In corroboration of this there is a report, that the Commander in Chief leaves Calcutta on the 1st proximo, and that a Force under His Excellency's eye is to be organized at Ferozepoor. It is not however improbable, that the Regiments referred to as ordered for service, are intended for the relief of the Corps in Affghanistan: The great unraveller of mysteries and discoverer of secrets—Time—will soon disclose the matter to us.

Agra.—On Wednesday evening the Bachelors of our Station gave a Ball and Supper to the other and happier portion of society—the Benedicts and their better and lovely halves. The weather was favourable, after the furnace heat of the preceding week, and appeared to exercise a corresponding influence on the party, which passed off most lightly and agreeably, though the absence of some of our fair and fashionable Residents, was felt as a drawback. The Supper and Champagne were of the "choicest description," and helped to prolong the party until a late hour, as well as evidently to dispose some of the gallant hosts to change their condition, and go over to the side of their happy guests, or in other words to become Benedicts themselves. Among those present were the Lieut.-Governor and Staff, &c. &c.

We regret to announce the death of Major Dunlop of the 23d Regt. N. I., which took place at Simla on the 18th instant. Major D—— was a gallant, well-disposed Officer, and deservedly a favourite with his corps, by whom his loss is much felt.

Mr. Plowden, our Collecter of Customs, stands appointed to the Magistracy, whither he immediately proceeds. Mr. Wigram Money, C. S., succeeds Mr. P—— temporarily.

The River yesterday rose upwards of four feet, shewing that there must have been heavy rains along its course.

Saugor.—A piece of plate was lately presented by the men of the 2nd Company, 3rd Battalion of Artillery at Saugor to Mr. Apothecary McGlone, as an acknowledgement of his services and kindness to them.—*Agra Ukhbar, July* 25.

CALCUTTA.

We are really very sorry, in spite of the vice of Precensorship, which has eaten into him so deeply, that Mr. Turton has not been confirmed in his appointment to the Advocate-Generalship. Of Mr. Lawrence Peel we know nothing, except that he is a Chamber counsel of some small reputation, and a cousin of Sir Robert, who is, probably, expected to veer round a point or two of the political compass, in consideration of this and some other small Cerbernssops; but if he (Mr. Lawrence Peel) be a fitter person than the gentleman, who is now officiating, for the high appointment lately vacated by the retirement of Mr. Pearson, he must be a man of much mark and likelihood indeed; and it is wonderful that we have not heard more of him, even in this remote Indian nook. These exportations from home generally prove failures, and we shall not be in the least surprized if this last be an egregious one. At all events, we have little hope of seeing, in the new Advocate General, even a moiety of that talent and those attainments, which have rendered Mr. Turton so bright an ornament of the Calcutta Bar; and we are sure that many, with whom his agreeable social qualities have rendered him so deservedly popular, will, on the present occasion, warmly sympathize in our regret.—*Hurkaru, July* 21.

The *Bombay Courier*, of the 7th of July, contains Sir Henry Roper's charge to the Grand Jury, in the case of Lieutenant Gibbard, who, it will be remembered, was accused of the wilful murder of four men in Sawunt Warre, he having previously been tried by a Court-martial for conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer, in having "atrociously" caused four men to be put to death; an offence for which he was dismissed the service in March last. Having been tried and severely punished by the Military Law, he is now to be tried (or rather he was to have been tried) by the Municipal law, unless, as is by no means improbable, the Grand Jury ignore the Bill. If our readers do not find, in our selection columns, copious extracts from London papers, brought by the June Mail, they will see Sir Henry Roper's charge under the *Bombay* head at full length. We are glad to see that in this charge is exhibited an evident leaning towards the prisoner; the worthy Judge instructed the jurors to consider well the nature of the offence committed, the description of persons slain, the state of the country in which they were slain, the instructions received by the prisoner from his superiors, &c., and told them, that they might, if they required it, take "the same evidence in support of the bill, as may be necessary to maintain the indictments at the trial," and very properly, hinted to them that it might be advisable to apply for information to the Government Secretaries. Sir Henry Roper defined murder, as the offence committed "where a person of sound memory and discretion, with malice aforethought, unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being, that is borne into the world and under the Queen's peace, or rather who was not an alien enemy slain in the heat and exercise of war." Now, it is well known that, the four men put to death by Lieut. Gibbard, were not slain "in the heat and exercise of war," using those words in their literal acceptation. But greater latitude must be given to the meaning of the phrase, which refers not merely to the action of battle, but the time of war. Concerning this, the learned Judge quoted several passages from Vattel, very much to the purpose, in the case before him, and equally applicable to the matter of the Affghan massacres, recently discussed by the Press. We cannot refrain from quoting the following. "On an enemy's submitting and laying down his arms, we cannot with justice take away his life. Thus, in a battle, quarter is to be given to those, who lay down their arms....... There is, however, one case, in which we may refuse to spare the life of an enemy, who has surrendered.... *It is when that enemy has been guilty of some enormous breach of the law of nations, and particularly when he has violated the laws of war**." And again, "But if we have to do with a nation at once savage perfidious, and formidable, shall we send her back a number of soldiers, who will perhaps enable her to destroy us. When our own safety is incompatible with that of an enemy, the question admits not of a doubt. But to justify us coolly and deliberately in putting to death a number of prisoners, the following conditions are indispensably necessary—1stly, that no promise has been made to their lives, and 2dly, *that we are perfectly assured that our own safety demands such a sacrifice.*"

We are not sufficiently in possession of the circumstances preceding the slaughter of the four men in Suwant Warre, justly to determine the extent to which their death was necessary to the safety of Lieut. Gibbard and those concerned with him in suppressing the insurrection, which he was sent out to quell. But that the men slain were "alien enemies," and that they were slain during, or immediately after a season of rebellion, admits not, we believe, of a doubt. The relative culpability of the act depends upon the necessity there was for committing it; but necessary or not necessary, we are disposed to think, with Sir Henry Roper, that it is an offence "not against the Municipal Law of the country, but against the law of nations." This being, we think, most clearly established in the charge of the learned Judge, we have little doubt that an intelligent jury will ignore the bill, and thus stop all further proceedings. We shall regret this; but only because the trial in the Supreme Court would, *or will* have been the means of bringing to light much intelligence concerning the Suwant Warre massacre, which otherwise might be left un-revealed. Lieutenant Gibbard having been tried before a Military tribunal, and having been sentenced thereby to the loss of his commission, (a heavy penalty, indeed, to an aspiring young officer), we should be sorry, indeed, to see him punished a second time—sorry to see him, for a single act, tried and condemned in the *duplex* character of a soldier and a civilian. There is something wrong about this—A Military Court having in its power to inflict, upon a culprit, punishment, in any degree, its sentence ought to be final, and the Municipal Law ought to have no power over an offender, who has already been punished by Military Law. Perhaps, according to the present dispensation, (Military and Municipal) this two-fold power of the law over a military

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* And, for this reason, we said, speaking of the alleged plot to exterminate the British, in Affghanistan, that its discovery extenuated the offence committed in the recent massacre of certain prisoners of war. If Lieut. Nicolson had good and sufficient grounds for thinking the parties executed concerned in, or cognizant of, this plot, the heinousness of the act of retribution assumes a mitigated form. We however, are by no means certain that this was the case.

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culprit may be necessary; but this necessity might be removed. A Military Court is empowered to try capital offences and to inflict capital punishment; but we know that it is common, where felonies have been committed, to try officers for unofficer like conduct, and that a great unwillingness to frame charges involving a capital offence clearly specified, prevails amongst the officers of the army; but all this might be easily avoded, by some new arrangement as to the manner of impeachment. A civilian (we use the word in its broadest signification) who is tried in the Supreme Court for a felony, if acquitted, goes abroad again comparatively un-injured, returns to his avocations, pursues his calling, and is not a ruined man; but a Military officer, who has been tried by a Court Martial and dismissed, if he be subsequently tried by the Municipal law and acquitted, cannot recover the appointment in the army, from which he has been removed—"the prop which doth sustain his house" has been taken from him; and he will find little comfort in the mercy of the Criminal Court, after the Military Court has utterly ruined him.

——You take my life
When you do take the means whereby I live;

and there is, often-times, little mercy, or none, in the after-acquittal. Let the Military Court, we say, decide the measure of the offender's guilt and the extent of his punishment. It is preposterous, when an officer has been guilty of killing, to try him for unofficer-like conduct. The party framing the charges against the offender, who only accuses him of the minor military offence, when the charges might specify the felony, acts under a very mistaken idea of mercy, and injures him, whom, probably, he intends to save, by leaving him to the tender mercies of the municipal law, whereby he may be tried for the capital offence. Only a little time ago an officer was tried for wilfully murdering, with his own hand, an unfortunate servant: he was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to two years imprisonment. There can be no doubt that the offence committed by Lieut. Mann was of a far higher degree of criminality (morally) than that committed by Lieut. Gibbard, but the punishment, which has been inflicted on the latter (even supposing him to have been acquitted in the Supreme Court of Bombay) has been far greater. Lieutenant Gibbard, however, though the offence for which he was arraigned was committed in the SuwantWare State, was tried at Poona, which place being within the prescribed distance from the Presidency, we are not sure that he could have been tried for the murder, by the Military Court.* In common justice, then, he ought to have been tried, in the first instance, before the Criminal Court, and not subjected to the two tribunals. Why should he be twice indicted for the same offence, though, in one instance, it is called *unofficer-like conduct*, and, in the other, denominated a *felony*?

We have not much more to say; but we cannot close this article without expressing a hope that the conduct of the superior authorities, under whose directions Lieut. Gibbard acted, in this unfortunate affair, will ere long be duly investigated and made public. We confess ourselves to be only partially informed, but it seems to us that Lieut. Gibbard was neither the prime cause nor the immediate agent of the Suwant-Warre massacre. The sepoys committed the act, under orders received from Lieut. Gibbard; but did not Lieut. Gibbard receive instructions from Mr. Spooner? Was he not as much compelled by his situation, as a subordinate officer, to obey Mr. Spooner, as the sepoys were to obey him? If so, why was Lieut. Gibbard to be considered the responsible party? If Mr. Spooner was not answerable for the offence, Lieut. Gibbard was not, and in this case the sepoys ought to have been tried; but we are ignorant as to the extent, to which Lieut. Gibbard acted under the directions of the Political Agent. It will not be long, we trust, before we are more fully informed. We have heard a little more about the matter, since, some months ago, we commented briefly on Lieut. Gibbard's Court Martial, and spoke of his offence in more violent language than we now think his conduct deserved; but we have still much to learn and hope that we shall not remain much longer in our present ignorance. —*Ibid.*

In an article of the *Delhi Gazette*, respecting the late Mr. James Prinsep, which we reprint, we notice an error in the statement that Mr. P.'s family was of Swiss extraction. We are informed that on the father's side he was of an English family established for some generations in the Country of Stafford. That of his mother, whose maiden name was Auriol, was descended from one of seven brothers, driven from the South of France by the persecution of Protestants, consequent upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, one of whom took refuge in Geneva and has left descendants of his own name still resident there. We believe Mr. J. Prinsep had no other connexion by birth with Switzerland. Two of his sister married into Swiss families, which circumstance probably had led to the error.—*Hurkaru, July* 20.

The Fancy Fair this morning at the Town Hall was very well attended, especially by persons in the upper ranks of our Calcutta Society—the Miss Edens honored the Hall with their presence, and liberally dispensed their favours among the fair stall-keepers—many of whom realized considerably above their anticipations. The contents of the tables were well selected, and comprized articles to suit the fancy and taste of all classes. If we are to judge from what we observed, this fair has been of considerably greater benefit to Mrs. Wilsons Refuge than the last—we heartily rejoice at this result.—*Courier, July* 22.

MAULMAIN.

The reports from Amarapoora are that the new palace has been completed, and that the king, previously to taking his seat on the throne, caused his brother, the deposed monarch, to precede him, and then to transfer the throne to him in a formal manner. His Majesty is said to have been advised to this measure by his daughter. This princess is reported to be a great astrologer, and told her father, on the present occasion, that unless this formal transfer were made, his reign would be very short.

It is said that some circumstances have occurred, which seem to implicate the deposed king in the insurrections, which has not yet been, that we have heard, put down by the royal troops. The fact is, we believe, that there is a spirit of disloyalty spreading abroad, and that the Shan tributary states are especially infected with it—Or perhaps we ought rather to say that there is still too great a feeling of regard toward the old king, for the entire security and peace of the usurper, who, consequently must find some pretext for removing the former out of the way.

We had but just finished the above paragraph, when accounts from Rangoon, up to the 2d instant, having a more authentic shape than ordinary reports, were put into our hands. A few days previous to the date just mentioned, a boat had arrived from the Capital in ten days, bringing accounts that the following persons had been executed:—the old queen, (wife of the deposed king) her brother, Meng-tha-gyee and his daughter, and three other women. Besides these, seventeen officers of the old king had been executed, and a great many others of rank were in confinement, awaiting a similar fate. All these persons were suspected, or proved to be implicated in the designs of the malcontents. From the circumstance that nothing is said of the late king, we may infer that his brother has not yet removed him out of the way. According to Burmese custom the late Queen was trampled to death by an elephant. The whole number of executions that have occurred in consequence of the insurrection, are reported to be about ninety.

Of the rebel forces and their movements accounts are various, and of course none can be depended on. Some say the insurgents are dispersed; others that their condition is unbroken, and that they are not far from the Capital.

The King and Court, it is said, have their suspicions very strongly excited that the English are the instigators and encouragers of this outbreak. This circumstance seems to be corroborated by the fact that all the Post-Office packets and letters which were sent to Rangoon by the Schooner *Wave* from this place, a few days ago, contrary to the usual practice, were put into the hands of the Myo-Woon, and an application being made for them, he replied that he should consult with the Ye-Woon on the subject. After a detention of two or three days the letters were delivered up, and there is no evidence that the seals had been broken. The authorities probably took a list of letters, which was all they could venture to do at the time. The seizure of letters is an old trick of the Burmese, and as they may proceed to violating seals, should their suspicions continue, we would administer a word of caution to those who have correspondents in Burmah, to confine their communications strictly to matters that relate to the business in which they are engaged.

In further proof of how much the English and foreign traders are suspected of being in communication with insurgents, all letters sent by them from the Capital, before being despatched, or required to be read, sealed, and stamped by the state officer, who is the medium of communication between the resident foreigners and the Government.—*Maulmain Chronicle, June* 10.

We learn that H. M. S. *Childers* may be daily expected at this port from Calcutta. She will probably look in at Rangoon on her way, to intimate to Tharawaddee that he is not forgotten, but is still deemed worthy of some attention—*Ibid, June* 17.

The number of deaths among the European community, which have occurred here within a few days past is, we believe, quite unprecedented, yet there does not appear to be any disease unusually prevalent. In some instances, persons returning from the interior, where they have remained for some time among the jungles, have fallen victims to fever. The rains did not fairly set in until within the last week which is more than a month later than their commencement on this coast in former years. The quantity of rain which fell during the last season was considerably short of that of previous years, and there is every appearance of there being a diminished quantity during the present season. We are not aware, however, that these suspensions of the rains have had any influence on the salubrity of the climate, or on the general health of the population.—*Ibid.*

A report prevails in the bazaar that the King of Ava has put the finishing stroke to his usurpation of the throne by causing the death of his brother, the late occupant. It is not stated how the death of the late King was brought about, but he is said to have died in imprisonment either from grief at the destruction of his queen and her family, or from actual ill treatment or perhaps turture inflicted on him under the supposition of his being personally connected with the present rebellious disturbances in the north of Ava. Whatever may have been the cause of his death, the treatment of the body, as reported here, is curious. It is said to have been placed in a kind of large blacksmith's forge, and with the bellows playing upon it, there consumed to ashes, and these afterwards dispersed. Such is the report which exists here on the subject, and there is perhaps nothing improbable on the face of it, as the imminent danger which the King seems to have lately undergone, must have roused all his passions and rendered him little scrupulous of the death or turture of his nearest relatives. Still, without some good confirmation of it, much credit should not be attached to the story, as these are times when Burmese imagination runs wild with regard to transactions at the Court and Capital, they having no "Times" or "Court Journal" to speculate on the politics of the day or to reform them of the movements at Court, and who are the fortunate individuals that continue to figure there with their heads on their shoulders. —*Ibid.*

We give below such items of intelligence as we have been able to glean during the week, of the state of affairs in Burmah, but we are far from attaching much credit to them, or indeed to any thing that we have hitherto published on the subject, for it chiefly consists of reports current among the natives of the town, brought hither, we suppose, some from Rangoon, some from Bileng. Our Burmese population are naturally curious enough to learn what is going on in the "old country." and every arrival from Rangoon is assailed open-mouthed for news. Through such channels, the intelligence to be gained is something like the three black crows which a person was said to have brought up one day, and which were traced, after much enquiry, to "something as black as a crow."

With this preamble we may state that it is now doubted whether the late king has been put to death, though there is no doubt of his queen, her brother and a large number of persons of rank, male and female, having suffered. It is now affirmed that the rebels are dispersed, and that the royal troops sent out to meet them could find none, much in the same manner as the revolt in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, two years ago, came to an unaccountable end, without a single soul ever having been discovered with arms in his hands. Should this report prove true, will it not raise a strong suspicion that the whole has been got up for the purpose of getting rid, at one fell swoop, of a number of obnoxious individuals? In what country could it possible happen, that a formidable rebellion should suddenly spring up, and as suddenly be put down, without any one man having been found with arms in his hands?

One report states that they have discovered the whole affair to be nothing more than the excursion of a band of Dacoits sent by the English to molest them. This is truly the result of a pricking conscience. None but those who have played that trick themselves could possibly fancy that the English would take so much trouble as to organize a band of Dacoits. To what English this system of annoyance is ascribed, we know not, but suppose it must be to those of Arracan as the nearest point.

The Report seems to gain ground that the late Woon-douk of Rangoon is to return to that place with higher honours and more Court favour than ever. It is also said that the old Bileng man is to be relieved at last, not for any particular cause, but as part of a general relief of all Governors of towns throughout the kingdom.

On the other hand again, we have heard it actually asserted that the rebels are fast gaining ground; nay, that the King and Court have fled the Capital and taken refuge in Toung-ngoo. Truly there is a wide field for belief between these two extremes. Supposing any credit could be attached to this last mentioned report, what a curious speculation might be formed out of the idea of the redoubted Tharawaddee taking refuse in Maulmain! The very idea itself is almost laughably absurd.

In the mean time, whatever may be the state of affairs in and around the Capital, there does not appear to be the slightest disposition to molest or annoy us in any way. This and all the other frontiers are perfectly quiet and peaceable, while from all we can learn, it appears that the European and other British subjects at Rangoon enjoy as much freedom and comfort as they have been ever known to do.—*Ibid, June* 24.

COLONIAL.

Launceston Advertiser, April 2.

FROM THE HOBART TOWN GAZETTE.

CLAIMS FOR GRANTS

Commissioners' Office, March 20, 1840.

Notice is hereby given, that the following claims for grants will be ready for examination by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, upon or immediately after the 29th day of May next, on or before which day any caveat or counter-claim must be entered:—

Thomas Landale, 206a., Evandel, originally John Cummings, who conveyed to Richard Dry, who by deed of gift conveyed to the applicant; claim dated 26th December, 1839.

Arthur Maynes, 22p., Launceston, orginally Patric Bourke, who sold to James Cunningham, who, in conjunction with others, conveyed to Mungo Somerville, who assigned the land to the applicant; claim dated 30th December, 1839.

Mary Maria Stocker, 62a., Glenarchy, originally W. Lesinstone, who conveyed to Thomas Beechy, who sold to William Reason, from whom it was purchased at a public auction by W. T. Stocker, who bequeathed to the applicant; claim dated 20th January, 1840.

Arthur Maynes, 10p., Launceston, originally Patrick Bourke, who sold to James Cunningham, who sold to Mungo Someville, who sold to the applicant; claim dated 30th December, 1839.

Thomas Priest and James Williams, 35p. Hobart Town, originally Samuel Easton, who sold to Thomas Priest, who applies for a grant conjointly with James Williams; claim dated 23rd February, 1840.

Thomas Landale, 60., a Evandale, Cornwall, originally James Townsend, who conveyed to Edward French, who conveyed to the applicant; claim dated 12th December, 1830.

Thomas Landale, 216a., Evandale, Cornwall, originally in part Edward French, who sold to the applicant, to whom the remainder was ordered; claim dated 26th December, 1839.

George Stokell, 300a., Hartington, Monmouth, originally William Johnson, who conveyed to the applicant; claim renewed 4th June, 1839.

Thomas Scott, Ir. 35p., Launceston Town, originally ordered to the applicant; claim dated 18th November, 1839.

Robert Parkinson, 300a. Somerset, originally John Lovitt, who sold to the applicant; claim dated 4th March, 1840.

James Maclanachan, 502a., Cornwallis, Somerset, originally ordered to the applicant; claim dated 16th January 1840.

William Jarvis, 1a. 2r. 38p., New Norfolk Township, originally Reuben Pether, who had in conjunction with Henry Crasswell, to whom he sold the land, conveyed it to the applicant; claim dated 11th February, 1840.

John Dunn, 2a. 25p., Campbell Town, originally R. C. Foster, who conveyed to Benjamin Horne and John Foster, who conveyed to R. C. Foster and William Hill, who conveyed to the applicant; claim dated February, 1840.

William Jarvis, 206a. 1r. 36p., Wellington, Buckingham, originally Thomas Fitzgerald, who conveyed to the applicant; claim dated 10th February, 1840.

Nathaniel Turner, (in trust for the Wesleyan Society,) 1a. 1r. 28p., Kingboro,' Buckingham, originally part of a location to H. Harbourne, who conveyed to Joseph Forth, who sold to John Egglestone, in trust for the Wesleyan Society, on behalf of which the present application is made; claim dated 5th February, 1840.

March 26.—The following claims for grants will be ready for examination by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, upon or immediately after the 26th day of May next:—

Richard Cleburne, 10 acres, Hobart suburbs, originally ordered to the applicant; claim dated 23rd February, 1840.

Elizabeth Stevenson, 32 acres, Selby parish, originally James Ware, who sold to Timothy Quinn, who sold to Peter Lette, who bequeathed to the applicant; claim dated 26th September, 1839.

James Giare, 1 rood, 26 perches, Launceston, originally Peter Mills, who transferred to his daughter, who is the applicant's wife; claim dated 28th February, 1840.

Elizabeth Stevenson, 42 acres, Selby parish; originally Timothy Quinn, who sold to Peter Lette, who bequeathed to the applicant; claim dated 26th September, 1839.

European Intelligence.

ELECTION RUMOURS.

Ludlow.—No candidate, on either side, has as yet addressed the electors. It is stated that the leading Tories have lost, since 1837, not less than fifty thousand pounds; it is evident no person can stand this game.—*Evening paper.*

Cambridge.—The requisition to Mr. Gibson was spontaneously signed by about 303 electors, in the course of a few hours, and presented to that gentleman; who has, however, declined to come forward at the approaching election as a candidate. We cannot allow the connection of Mr. Gibson with this borough to terminate without expressing the high sense we entertain of the talents and public spirit of that gentleman; and we confidently hope that at no distant period his services will be secured by some enlightened and influential constituency. —*Cambridge Advertiser.*—The candidates now in the field are, Sir A. Grant for the Tories, and Mr. Starkie, the Queen's counsel, for the Reformers. The former was twenty years in Parliament before the Reform Bill, and sat for one or two distinguished boroughs in schedule A; and the latter is the Downing Professor of the laws of England at this University, a staunch and well-tried Whig of the old school; he is otherwise bound to Cambridge by honourable recollections, having taken a senior wrangler's degree. The Tories have had several days' start in the canvass in consequence of Mr. Gibson's decision as to coming forward, resigning not having been made known to the electors until Thursday last. It was then understood that a Reform candidate would present himself in the person of Professor Starkie. On Friday night the learned gentleman made his appearance at a great meeting of the liberal electors held at the Hoop Hotel. The great room, which is capable of holding nearly a thousand persons, was quite full. Most of the leading Reformers of the town and university were present.

Dungannon.—Some of our contemporaries have fallen into an error in stating that the representation of Dungannon has become vacant by the death of the late Earl of Ranfurley, supposing that the present member succeeded to that title. The member is the Hon. Thomas Knox, whose father, and not himself, inherits the earldom of Ranfurley. —*Londonderry Sentinel.*

Perth.—It has been currently rumoured here for some days that Mr. Home Drummond is about to retire from the representation of the county, to make way for Mr. Stirling, of Keir, who has recently returned, we believe, from the Holy Land, or some "far country," in order to take charge of the political interests of Perthshire. The Tories imagine they have now got the county in their pocket, and may give it to whom they please. They will, perhaps, find themselves in a mistake some morning.—*Perth Advertiser.*

IRELAND.

National Association.—A numerous meeting of this association was held at the Corn Exchange, Dublin, on Tuesday. Mr. O'Connell addressed the meeting at great length. He said the project for reconstructing the Irish Parliament, as soon as repeal could be carried, was now before the country, and it could be considered with calmness and deliberation. At present two writs were suspended for gross bribery and treating in Cambridge and Ludlow. It would be a mockery of representation if writs were again issued for those places. The smallest country in England returned two members; the largest county in Ireland was limited to two. If the British House of Commons were disposed to grant any portion of justice to Ireland, the right of returning members should be taken from the corrupt of Cambridge and Ludlow, and given to the county of Cork, which had a population of more than 700,000 inhabitants. But justice would not be granted to Ireland, and repeal was their only remedy, Mr. O'Connell then went over the various topics so often urged by him, to prove that it was totally unavailing to seek for justice at the hands of the British legislature. Mr. O'Connell concluded by reading a very long report on the subject of repeal.

A report was presented by Mr. O'Connell at a meeting of the Association last week, entitled, "A report of the committee to whom it was referred to suggest a proposal to be converted into a law for the reconstruction of the House of Commons of Ireland."

Play Debts.—Lord Clanmorris disputes payment of 2,000*l.* upon a bond to Capt. R. Bayly, late 60th Rifles, now sued for by Mr. Morris Bayly, of Kilkenny. His lordship explains the sum was won of him at play, and the allegation is supported by Lieut Bingham, 60th, who also, it appears, lost 200*l.* at play to Capt. Bayly, but disputes payment on the plea of its being a gambling debt, under 10th Wm. III, and 4th of Anne. The game was hazard and came off at Emo-park the seat of Lord Portarlington. Capt. Nesbitt, 60th, was of the party, but did not engage in play Master Goold has reported to the Chancellor against the validity of the bond passed under the above circumstances.—*Irish paper.*

Catholic Church in Ireland.—We understand that his Holiness has consented to add four additional Vicars Apostolic to the four already existing in England, and that Dr. Wiseman will be nominated coadjutor to Dr. Walsh in the midland district.—*Morning Register.*

State of the Country.—A few isolated outrages in Limerick and Leitrim have been the only interruptions of the general tranquillity for a long period; and yet some Tory peers have had the face to taunt the government with renewed indications of crime in Ireland! In one of the "disturbed" (Limerick) the Recorder, on addressing the grand jury on Thursday, thus bore testimony to the continued diminution of outrage:—"I am happy to be able to state that the business which will come before you will be very light. I have been told by Mr. Moore that it is the lightest calendar we have had for several years."—*Examiner, May* 17.

Dublin Corporation Extravagance.—The Corporation of Dublin has voted 300*l.* to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, to reimburse them the expense of their visit to London with addresses of congratulation to the Queen and Prince Albert. Also, 500*l.* to defray the expense of council to be heard at the bar of the House of Lorde against the Corporation Reform Bill.

Tory Fiction.—A paragraph, professing to be taken from the *Limerick Standard*, has been going the round of the Tory press, asserting that the *Phoenix* newspaper published at Edinburgh, is "under the government of the Catholic Institute of England (Great Britain)." We are authorised to say hat there is no truth whatever in that statement; the *Phoenix* is *not* under the government of the Catholic Institute and the Institute has no connection whatever with that journal.—*Chronicle.*

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* We believe that the Act specifies that the offence must be *committed* 120 miles from Calcutta, and the other localities of the Supreme Court; but we are writing without book, and are not sure whether the *place of trial* affects this in any way.

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